

Richmond Times-Dispatch
Entered January 27, 1905, at the Post-Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.
PUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South Third Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc., Charles E. Haskins, Editor and Manager.
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES-DISPATCH, and not to individuals.
TELEPHONE: Randolph 1. Private Branch Exchange connecting with all departments.
SPECIAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES: Haskins & Co., Inc., 100 Broadway, New York; Haskins & Co., Inc., 100 Broadway, New York; Haskins & Co., Inc., 100 Broadway, New York.
WASHINGTON OFFICE: 716 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE, by mail:
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$1.50. Daily only, one year, \$4.00; 6 months, \$2.00; 3 months, \$1.00. Sunday only, one year, \$2.00; 6 months, \$1.00; 3 months, 50 cents. 1 month, 25 cents.
BY LOCAL CARRIER SERVICE: Daily with Sunday, 15 cents a week; Daily without Sunday, 10 cents a week; Sunday only, 5 cents.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

Voting for Brandeis
DEMOCRATIC members of the Senate Judiciary Committee have put themselves right with the country by voting unanimously to recommend confirmation of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court. In all human probability, this assures Mr. Brandeis the place on the bench to which the President named him, for Senate Democrats generally will follow the example of the majority members of the Judiciary Committee. If the Republicans desire to make this a party issue, the Democrats should welcome it, for right and justice fight in the Brandeis cause.

The unit rule is always acceptable to those who think they can rule the units.
Italy Learning a Lesson
GOOD from the allied cause may yet result from the Austro-Hungarian offensive in the Tyrol. Italy, driven back by heavy enemy forces, talks now of allied movements on other fronts to relieve the pressure. There is news from Switzerland that the German Kaiser plans a visit to the Austro-Hungarian armies on the Italian border.
This conjunction of circumstances may cause Italy to understand that she must fight for all and not merely for herself, if she expects to regain her lost provinces. Her entrance into the conflict was a product of self-interest, frankly declared. Even self-interest must reveal the necessity of absolute good faith. Breaking her ridiculous peace with Germany would be a first step in the right direction.

The Blues and the Grays seem to have had a friendly time in Birmingham.
Heterodoxy Question Merely Postponed
ACCORDING to late reports, the controversy in the Presbyterian General Assembly concerning the alleged heterodoxy of the New York Presbytery and the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, has been ended, at least temporarily, by the adoption of a warning which applies to all presbyteries.
For years the New York Presbytery and the great seminary in New York, in which many clergymen of other denominations have studied, have been charged with being, at the very least, too broad. Something akin to a climax was reached a few months ago, when three young men were admitted to the ministry who denied belief in certain tenets common to most of the Christian denominations. Consequently, when the general assembly convened, more or less determined effort was made to expel the New York Presbytery from the church.
Warning that the tenets of the church must be accepted by candidates for the ministry before they may be ordained can hardly serve to settle the vexed question of what shall be taught in the seminary controlled by the New York Presbytery. It will merely postpone the settlement.

Reports from Hillsville indicate that the Allen clan are not as clannish as they were.
No Peace in Sight Just Now
BRITISH Premier and German Chancellor, discussing separately the possibility of peace, show there will be no peace on the terms either offer. Mr. Asquith says there can be cessation of hostilities without guarantees that Prussian militarism no longer shall menace the security and happiness of Europe, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg says all negotiations must be in terms of the present war map.
This country will approve President Wilson's evident ambition to play a part in ending this terrible struggle, but there would seem little encouragement for a tender of his good offices at this time. Doubtless every nation now at war wants peace, but none has reached the point where it is willing to pay for peace. In the theory of every belligerent, payment should be made by its enemies.
Nevertheless a time soon must come when peace will be definitely in the air. In our belief, it will follow the next great allied offensive. If that is successful on a large scale, Germany will ask peace; if it fails, the allies are likely to be convinced that the penetration of German territory cannot be achieved only at a prohibitive cost. A stalemate cannot endure forever.

There is only one evidence of unanimity in the Glass-Beans contest for national committee. Both sides admit it is close.
"Senatorial Courtesy" and the President
WHATEVER confidence the people of this country have had in the strength and sincerity of the United States Senate has had many sharp blows of late, but it is probable that nothing has so shaken it as the refusal of that body to confirm the President's nomination of George Rublee as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, merely because Mr. Rublee was personally obnoxious to Senator Gallinger.

The importance of the position for which he was nominated, or his peculiar fitness to perform its duties, matters very little in the consideration of the incident. As a matter of fact, it has been stated, and never denied, that Mr. Rublee was an efficient public servant; his fifteen months of work under a recess appointment had certainly afforded opportunity to the members of the Senate to judge of his ability. If they had chosen to investigate it.

But, so far as appears, no question of his qualifications has ever been raised. The sole ground on which his rejection was based was that frothy and childish custom known as "senatorial courtesy." Mr. Rublee was nominated by a Democratic President, and, if no objection to the man itself was raised, it would seem that mere party loyalty should have induced the Democrats in the Senate to support the President. But because a brother Senator, and a Republican at that, found Mr. Rublee personally obnoxious, ten Democratic Senators voted with twenty-eight Republicans to reject the President's nominee.
By their schoolboyish observance of "senatorial courtesy," these Senators lay themselves open to the question certain to be asked by their Democratic constituents—what about courtesy to the President?

In the morning the Germans gain at Verdun; in the afternoon the French regain what they lost. And all day long both Germans and French die like flies. What is the possible use?
What of the Army Bill?
DISCUSSING a few days ago the effect of the army bill on the National Guard, The Times-Dispatch had something to say in defense of the officers and men who compose the National Guard organizations. It was necessary to make that defense only to the ignorant and the partisan; those who have some acquaintance with the guard and its membership knew in advance all that this newspaper said. Perhaps it is more necessary to say something for the bill itself, for it has been misquoted and misrepresented with as much enthusiasm as national guardsmen have been maligned.
What, then, are the facts about this measure, particularly as they affect the regular army? In the first place, the units are more than doubled. Instead of thirty-one regiments of infantry, there are to be sixty-five; instead of six regiments of field artillery, fifteen; instead of fifteen regiments of cavalry, twenty-five; instead of 170 companies of Coast Artillery, 363. The engineers are to be increased from three battalions to seven regiments and two mounted battalions. The aviation corps jumps from twenty-six officers to 148, and the medical corps from 444 to 485. In other staff corps there are corresponding increases. Machine-gun companies have been added to every regiment of the line.
In addition to the new officers made necessary by the new contingents, 822 officers are authorized, to serve as instructors in military schools and colleges and with the National Guard. A regular army reserve is established, into which the recruit passes automatically after three years of active service. For four years thereafter he is liable to be recalled to the colors. There is further provision for increasing the reserves by direct enlistments. The bill contemplates and provides for 50,000 reserve officers, excluding the officers of the National Guard.
Whether the bill provides for 175,000 men or 268,000 men in the active regular establishment is not of immediate consequence. Everybody save Colonel Roosevelt and a few editors who jump when he barks, knows that it is not possible, in the present prosperous condition of this country, to recruit the regular army up to either of the two figures named. It might be done, perhaps, by lowering the enlistment standards, and, of course, it could be done by decreeing some form of compulsory service, but not otherwise. If the nation should lose a large part of its prosperity and unemployment become widespread, instead of almost unknown, the case would be different, but even the Colonel, although he does advocate compulsion, would hardly advocate the use of economic pressure to drive men into the army's ranks.
An army is not a collection of words and figures, printed on paper or engrossed on parchment. It consists of men, primarily, and men are not to be obtained by the mere passage of an act of Congress. The truth is that Congress has looked the facts in the face, while most of the critics of Congress get their inspiration from either their hopes or their fears.
What we have criticized and continue to criticize is not so much the acts of Congress as the spirit of Congress. It has had to be kicked into doing what it should have done gladly and spontaneously. It has provided a military establishment that, if not adequate to our needs, is at least adequate to our present abilities, but it has done this against its own will.
Its chance to redeem itself is in the navy bill. We can have as big a navy as Congress will authorize. The five battle cruisers of the House measure should be retained by the Senate, but the Senate ought to add two or three Dreadnoughts. There should be larger provisions of submarines, and scout cruisers and hydroaeroplanes. The five-year building program of the Navy Department ought to be restored.
Preparedness is something like patriotism. It must be in men's hearts before it can be revealed in men's deeds. Congress should show this people the way.

Now they are using wood pulp to make bread. Everything conspires to raise the price of white paper. Next thing, they'll be drinking printer's ink and eating type metal.
Retailers and the Stevens Bill
IT is really surprising that the vote by which the Retail Merchants' Association condemned the Stevens price-fixing bill was not larger. From the viewpoint of the manufacturer, this may be a highly desirable measure—although we do not believe it—but from that of the retailer we can see no good in it. Certainly it holds out no prospect of advantage to the general public.
We live in this country under a competitive system, that we all profess to admire and that the Stevens bill, to the extent of its application, would destroy. We abhor monopoly—so we are accustomed to say—and yet the very purpose of the Stevens bill is to encourage that vicious institution. We struggle under the burden of the high cost of living, and the Stevens bill would do what it could to add to that burden.
If the Stevens bill became law and resisted legal attacks, there would come a time when every article the stores offered would have a trade mark and bear a price fixed by the manufacturer. The retailers would become mere agents for the makers. Their initiative would be destroyed to a large extent, and, after the manufacturers had become sufficiently secure in their position, profits would follow initiative.

Now that the wire-tapping investigation in New York has developed into a religious controversy, we may look for a certain acrimony in the discussion.
Mr. Bryan would be all right as a "dry" candidate. We have heard some of his speeches.

qualifications has ever been raised. The sole ground on which his rejection was based was that frothy and childish custom known as "senatorial courtesy." Mr. Rublee was nominated by a Democratic President, and, if no objection to the man itself was raised, it would seem that mere party loyalty should have induced the Democrats in the Senate to support the President. But because a brother Senator, and a Republican at that, found Mr. Rublee personally obnoxious, ten Democratic Senators voted with twenty-eight Republicans to reject the President's nominee.
By their schoolboyish observance of "senatorial courtesy," these Senators lay themselves open to the question certain to be asked by their Democratic constituents—what about courtesy to the President?

In the morning the Germans gain at Verdun; in the afternoon the French regain what they lost. And all day long both Germans and French die like flies. What is the possible use?

What of the Army Bill?
DISCUSSING a few days ago the effect of the army bill on the National Guard, The Times-Dispatch had something to say in defense of the officers and men who compose the National Guard organizations. It was necessary to make that defense only to the ignorant and the partisan; those who have some acquaintance with the guard and its membership knew in advance all that this newspaper said. Perhaps it is more necessary to say something for the bill itself, for it has been misquoted and misrepresented with as much enthusiasm as national guardsmen have been maligned.
What, then, are the facts about this measure, particularly as they affect the regular army? In the first place, the units are more than doubled. Instead of thirty-one regiments of infantry, there are to be sixty-five; instead of six regiments of field artillery, fifteen; instead of fifteen regiments of cavalry, twenty-five; instead of 170 companies of Coast Artillery, 363. The engineers are to be increased from three battalions to seven regiments and two mounted battalions. The aviation corps jumps from twenty-six officers to 148, and the medical corps from 444 to 485. In other staff corps there are corresponding increases. Machine-gun companies have been added to every regiment of the line.

In addition to the new officers made necessary by the new contingents, 822 officers are authorized, to serve as instructors in military schools and colleges and with the National Guard. A regular army reserve is established, into which the recruit passes automatically after three years of active service. For four years thereafter he is liable to be recalled to the colors. There is further provision for increasing the reserves by direct enlistments. The bill contemplates and provides for 50,000 reserve officers, excluding the officers of the National Guard.
Whether the bill provides for 175,000 men or 268,000 men in the active regular establishment is not of immediate consequence. Everybody save Colonel Roosevelt and a few editors who jump when he barks, knows that it is not possible, in the present prosperous condition of this country, to recruit the regular army up to either of the two figures named. It might be done, perhaps, by lowering the enlistment standards, and, of course, it could be done by decreeing some form of compulsory service, but not otherwise. If the nation should lose a large part of its prosperity and unemployment become widespread, instead of almost unknown, the case would be different, but even the Colonel, although he does advocate compulsion, would hardly advocate the use of economic pressure to drive men into the army's ranks.

An army is not a collection of words and figures, printed on paper or engrossed on parchment. It consists of men, primarily, and men are not to be obtained by the mere passage of an act of Congress. The truth is that Congress has looked the facts in the face, while most of the critics of Congress get their inspiration from either their hopes or their fears.
What we have criticized and continue to criticize is not so much the acts of Congress as the spirit of Congress. It has had to be kicked into doing what it should have done gladly and spontaneously. It has provided a military establishment that, if not adequate to our needs, is at least adequate to our present abilities, but it has done this against its own will.
Its chance to redeem itself is in the navy bill. We can have as big a navy as Congress will authorize. The five battle cruisers of the House measure should be retained by the Senate, but the Senate ought to add two or three Dreadnoughts. There should be larger provisions of submarines, and scout cruisers and hydroaeroplanes. The five-year building program of the Navy Department ought to be restored.

Preparedness is something like patriotism. It must be in men's hearts before it can be revealed in men's deeds. Congress should show this people the way.
Now they are using wood pulp to make bread. Everything conspires to raise the price of white paper. Next thing, they'll be drinking printer's ink and eating type metal.
Retailers and the Stevens Bill
IT is really surprising that the vote by which the Retail Merchants' Association condemned the Stevens price-fixing bill was not larger. From the viewpoint of the manufacturer, this may be a highly desirable measure—although we do not believe it—but from that of the retailer we can see no good in it. Certainly it holds out no prospect of advantage to the general public.
We live in this country under a competitive system, that we all profess to admire and that the Stevens bill, to the extent of its application, would destroy. We abhor monopoly—so we are accustomed to say—and yet the very purpose of the Stevens bill is to encourage that vicious institution. We struggle under the burden of the high cost of living, and the Stevens bill would do what it could to add to that burden.
If the Stevens bill became law and resisted legal attacks, there would come a time when every article the stores offered would have a trade mark and bear a price fixed by the manufacturer. The retailers would become mere agents for the makers. Their initiative would be destroyed to a large extent, and, after the manufacturers had become sufficiently secure in their position, profits would follow initiative.

Now that the wire-tapping investigation in New York has developed into a religious controversy, we may look for a certain acrimony in the discussion.
Mr. Bryan would be all right as a "dry" candidate. We have heard some of his speeches.

qualifications has ever been raised. The sole ground on which his rejection was based was that frothy and childish custom known as "senatorial courtesy." Mr. Rublee was nominated by a Democratic President, and, if no objection to the man itself was raised, it would seem that mere party loyalty should have induced the Democrats in the Senate to support the President. But because a brother Senator, and a Republican at that, found Mr. Rublee personally obnoxious, ten Democratic Senators voted with twenty-eight Republicans to reject the President's nominee.
By their schoolboyish observance of "senatorial courtesy," these Senators lay themselves open to the question certain to be asked by their Democratic constituents—what about courtesy to the President?

In the morning the Germans gain at Verdun; in the afternoon the French regain what they lost. And all day long both Germans and French die like flies. What is the possible use?

What of the Army Bill?
DISCUSSING a few days ago the effect of the army bill on the National Guard, The Times-Dispatch had something to say in defense of the officers and men who compose the National Guard organizations. It was necessary to make that defense only to the ignorant and the partisan; those who have some acquaintance with the guard and its membership knew in advance all that this newspaper said. Perhaps it is more necessary to say something for the bill itself, for it has been misquoted and misrepresented with as much enthusiasm as national guardsmen have been maligned.
What, then, are the facts about this measure, particularly as they affect the regular army? In the first place, the units are more than doubled. Instead of thirty-one regiments of infantry, there are to be sixty-five; instead of six regiments of field artillery, fifteen; instead of fifteen regiments of cavalry, twenty-five; instead of 170 companies of Coast Artillery, 363. The engineers are to be increased from three battalions to seven regiments and two mounted battalions. The aviation corps jumps from twenty-six officers to 148, and the medical corps from 444 to 485. In other staff corps there are corresponding increases. Machine-gun companies have been added to every regiment of the line.
In addition to the new officers made necessary by the new contingents, 822 officers are authorized, to serve as instructors in military schools and colleges and with the National Guard. A regular army reserve is established, into which the recruit passes automatically after three years of active service. For four years thereafter he is liable to be recalled to the colors. There is further provision for increasing the reserves by direct enlistments. The bill contemplates and provides for 50,000 reserve officers, excluding the officers of the National Guard.
Whether the bill provides for 175,000 men or 268,000 men in the active regular establishment is not of immediate consequence. Everybody save Colonel Roosevelt and a few editors who jump when he barks, knows that it is not possible, in the present prosperous condition of this country, to recruit the regular army up to either of the two figures named. It might be done, perhaps, by lowering the enlistment standards, and, of course, it could be done by decreeing some form of compulsory service, but not otherwise. If the nation should lose a large part of its prosperity and unemployment become widespread, instead of almost unknown, the case would be different, but even the Colonel, although he does advocate compulsion, would hardly advocate the use of economic pressure to drive men into the army's ranks.

An army is not a collection of words and figures, printed on paper or engrossed on parchment. It consists of men, primarily, and men are not to be obtained by the mere passage of an act of Congress. The truth is that Congress has looked the facts in the face, while most of the critics of Congress get their inspiration from either their hopes or their fears.
What we have criticized and continue to criticize is not so much the acts of Congress as the spirit of Congress. It has had to be kicked into doing what it should have done gladly and spontaneously. It has provided a military establishment that, if not adequate to our needs, is at least adequate to our present abilities, but it has done this against its own will.
Its chance to redeem itself is in the navy bill. We can have as big a navy as Congress will authorize. The five battle cruisers of the House measure should be retained by the Senate, but the Senate ought to add two or three Dreadnoughts. There should be larger provisions of submarines, and scout cruisers and hydroaeroplanes. The five-year building program of the Navy Department ought to be restored.

SEEN ON THE SIDE
Life's Graces.
Faith, and Hope, and Charity,
All the good life holds for me,
All the good dwells in these three.
Faith in God and faith in man,
Faith in God's appointed plan,
Faith to end what we began.
Hope that sorrows will decay,
Hope that griefs will fade away
When has dawned the better day.
Charity that does not quail
From whom doubts and fears assail,
Or from those who try and fail.

Faith, and Hope, and Charity,
All the good life holds for me,
All the good dwells in these three.
All life's good dwells in these three.

The Penitential Says:
When a man tells me he is always thinking of others, I feel pretty sure he is thinking most of the time of what he can get out of them.

Shakespeare Day by Day.
For the earlier riser: "But soft! methinks, I scent the morning's air"—Hamlet, I, 5.
For the Rooseveltian: "He was never yet a breaker of proverbs; he set the devil his due"—King Henry IV, Part I, 1, 2.
For him who argues with a fair lady: "You shall never take her without her answer, unless you take her without her tongue"—As You Like It, IV, 1.

For the Maxime wanderer:
"I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows:
Quite overcanopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine."
—Midsummer Night's Dream, II, 2.

For Job's comforters: "Well, every one can master a grief but he that has it"—Much Ado About Nothing, III, 2.

"It's All Wrong, Charles! It's All Wrong."
"I have always felt that the artistic theory of the ancients was radically deficient, and now I am sure of it."
"What makes you so certain?"
"Their failure to represent the Sphinx with a full set of whiskers."

Confirmed in His View.
He—Was your father angry when he heard of our engagement?
She—No; he seemed to regard it as a vindication of his judgment. He said he had always told me I would marry a fool.

Regrets.
Though they make the girls look shorter,
Still, they make the men look longer.
Wishing, though they hadn't oughter,
Some of the display were stronger.
—L. M.

In Some Branches.
"Are you still actively engaged in agriculture?" asked the interested constituent.
"To some extent," replied Congressman Hammatt. "I still keep up my fences and try to plant my enemies and raise my friends."

Don't Overlook This!
Spring having passed with its thrills and its tangles,
Writers of paragraphs, poems and jingles,
Aching for ideas and thirsting for themes,
Tear at their tresses and try to dream dreams.

Thrushes and nightingales, soft-cooing dove,
Honey-toned songbirds and eaglets above,
Each soaring beauty, both early and late,
Flits thro' the poor, underpaid poet's soft pate.

Loth to leave winged ones, with some compunction,
Your poets now chant the INITIAL injunction.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.
"Sir," said the beggar, "will you give a poor old blind man or dime?"
"But," protested the citizen, "you can see out of one eye."
"Oh! well," rejoined the beggar, "make it a nickel, then."—Indianapolis Star.

Unavailing.
The politician thinks he knows
A lot of things—yet facts disclose,
Though due to get it in the neck,
He often can't avert the wreck.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady
How to Lose Weight
As often hinted in this discomfiting department, the way for fat people to grow thin is to grow thin. The way to grow thin is to stop growing fat. It is so simple.
All you have to do is stop eating too much.
There is a cure known as the Karell cure. Karell was physician to the Czar of Russia, and he devised a diet for cures of dropsy, asthma, neuritis, resulting from auto-intoxication, and obesity, and patients who followed the diet actually lost anywhere from ten to forty pounds in a week! Holy mackerel! that does seem a lot, doesn't it?
Karell's diet, like most other diets, is a hateful thing to the average American, who thoroughly believes in at least three square meals per day, with pie on the side, but it does the business if you really want to grow thin.
The cure is as follows: The patient may take from two to six ounces (not over a glassful) of skimmed milk at precisely 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., and 8 P. M.—and that is all the patient may take. No water. No bite of cracker. No anything. Why, it's worse than joining the Bread-and-Milk Club. In the club we don't skim the milk so you could notice it, and we do grant the boon of a cracker with each meal, and, moreover, we allow seven or eight meals a day. Karell is positively stingy—but his cure really does reduce weight in fine shape. Makes you so sweet and graceful that you hardly know yourself at the end of the week, if you stick it out that long.
Karell's meals are small, but each meal must be profuse as much as possible. The milk must be stirred very leisurely, being so precious. And another concession—you may have it hot, cold, warm or cool, as you prefer.
Constipation arises, an enemy is permissible.
In moderate cases of obesity the quantity of milk taken may be slightly increased day by day after the third day, and by the end of the week small quantities of other food may be added gradually. But having lost a nice lump of superfluous fat, why go to work and pile it right on again? The cure proves that you have been eating too much. Moreover, it proves that, as you so sweet and graceful that you hardly know yourself at the end of the week, if you stick it out that long.

German Doctor and German Babies.
Is it possible for a normal baby to take too much milk for his own good?
Answer—Overfeeding is the commonest cause of infantile indigestion—excess of fat (cream) causing moist eczema and excessive sugar causing dry eczema. The summer troubles of babies are aggravated and sometimes caused by excess of milk. Overfeeding becomes a habit much like smoking or alcoholism, and even a baby may acquire the habit and craving for excess of food.
Dr. E. Feer, in the Berlin Medizinische Klinik,

observes that the prevailing high prices of provisions make a good effect, in that overfeeding of German babies has become less common. He goes on to say that a diet reduced to the indispensable minimum is best for any baby. He fees finds that babies maintain better health on something less than this, namely, 600 grams a day for a year-old child (which would be about twenty ounces). His experience shows that babies do better on this amount than on the larger amounts he used to allow. He does give sugar from the first, rapidly increasing to half an ounce, and even an ounce, a day up to the seventh month. Starch also, he feeds the first month in the form of rice or oatmeal cereal, half an ounce (tablespoonful) to an ounce a day at the end of the sixth month he gives a little beef, mutton or chicken broth, and fresh vegetables mashed very fine, up to three or four tablespoonfuls toward the end of the year.

News of Fifty Years Ago
(From the Richmond Dispatch, May 26, 1866.)
Thomas Jenkins was instantly killed at Beaver Dam Station, on the Central Railroad, yesterday afternoon. He was run over by a freight train. Mr. Jenkins was a citizen of Hanover County.
The temperance rally at the Disciples' Church, upper Marshall Street, last night was a great success. The church building was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. The principal address of the evening was delivered by J. Lansing Burrows, the cardinal principle. The address was based on the cardinal principle of the order of the Sons of Temperance: "Temperance, Benevolence and Brotherly Love." The orator laid special stress on brotherly love.
One of the walls of R. V. Morris's store, at the corner of Main and Tenth Streets, having saved its workmen were busy to repair the damage. Yesterday morning while they were digging vigorously, they were almost overcome by the fumes of petroleum oil. Immediately the report went forth that oil had been discovered in the very heart of Richmond, and in that an oil well had been struck. People thronged to the scene, and it was not long before capital property, which offers the decided prospect of a better thing, had a morning and an excitement over the oil discovery, but about 4 o'clock an old citizen came along and explained that the building was several years before and during the Civil War, the Duval drug store, and that the basement was home of hundreds of barrels of oil, which barrels leaked to some extent, and that source of excitement the speculators came from that source, and the "struck big" excitement died away. And Mr. Morris explained that he did not at once accept the big cash offers of the speculators.

James Barron Hope and Holt Wilson announced themselves as candidates for the office of the Norfolk Day Book. Mr. Wilson, heretofore been the accomplished editor of the Norfolk Virginian.
One hundred and fifteen hosiery shops of tobacco exchange yesterday, fifty-seven of which were closed, and the exchange has become a permanent and a paying institution.
The United States House of Representatives yesterday passed the national bankruptcy law, which is intended to take the place of State bankrupt and insolvent laws. This is the first time the House has passed since the war that a good part of the government should take in. It is believed that the bill will go through the Senate all right.

President Johnson, in appointing the Board of Visitors to the West Point Academy, named one from each of the States of Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, and one of which States, according to the theory of the radicals, is in the Union but not in the Union gives the radicals a slap. Hon. B. Johnson Barron is the Virginia representative on the board.

The Massachusetts Legislature has elected Best Butler to be the Major-General of the State, under a new reorganizing the military forces of that State.

Chats With Virginia Editors
Just exactly what the Newport News Times-Herald means we hardly know, but here is what it says: "Newspapers are the life of the State. But they do not fly with their own wings."
Norfolk, always trying to copy after Richmond, has been talking about an auditorium, observe: "Even with an auditorium, some people could not talk any more than they do."

The sentiment in the Valley of Virginia is expressed by the Harrisonburg Independent in the following paragraph: "There is a strong sentiment in the Valley of Virginia that the firm and resolute position in dealing with the nations not able to fight us."
There are some things that are hard to understand, at least so thinks the Chase City Progress, which says: "One thing that puzzles us is why will a judge sentence a man to a term in the penitentiary, and then recommend to the Governor that he be pardoned?"

The Urbana Sentinel always trying to say a good word for somebody, gets off the following: "We heard of our citizens saying a good word for insurance companies the other day, but when we asked for the companies the benefit of it, he said, with a shrug, 'they always ways gave away good blotters and calendars.'"
Thomas R. Evans, of Eskdale, W. Va., tells the Richmond Times-Dispatch that the sentiment in that State, confirmed for over fifty years, is for re-union. "We are tired of never having doubted it. But the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it is a just debt and that it must be paid."—Newport News Press.

Getting its principal information from the "Fifty Years Ago" column of The Times-Dispatch, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot talks as follows: "The Southern and Northern branches of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches are just approaching agreement for union. It is interesting to note that the Episcopal Council of Virginia voted on May 20, 1866, by a majority of 62 to 18, to resume its connection as a diocese with the Church of the United States. The Southern diocesan returned to the national jurisdiction in the course of a few years after the extinction of the Confederate government."

Strafed
One of the Day's Best Cartoons.
PLOTTER
ORDER OF IMPERIAL COURT
Nelson Hildy
—From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

FACTORY TOWNS MADE TO ORDER
BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN
WASHINGTON, May 24.—The State of Virginia has acquired a new manufacturing center within the last few weeks. The new town, which is being built on what was formerly a pasture and corn land, bringing hundreds of factory hands to dwell in its vicinity. So entirely rural are the surroundings, however, that housing facilities are extremely inadequate, and the plant is now offering free week-end excursions to surrounding country in order to get builders, contractors and business men to look Quantico over and learn to take her seriously.
The rural factory town, which had its beginning in Homestead and Pullman in the early eighties, is fast becoming one of the great civic problems of the country. Attracted by low values the factories are leaving the crowded cities, seeking the open spaces and erecting their plant and towns in a frenzy of hurry without consideration for the requirements of the community. In some cases, however, some exceptions to this rule, but for the most part the town is built for the sole convenience of the factory and not for the health, sanitation and comfort of its future citizens.
In most cases the emigration of the factory is confined to the rural districts skirting the large city, for it is necessary to have at least one reliable market close at hand, and also an abundant supply of labor. Thus we have the various manufacturing suburbs of Boston, the numerous plants on Long Island and Staten Island, the factories on the outskirts of Philadelphia, such as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the automobile factories of Flint, Michigan, and so on.

Pullman Was First One.
The first of the new towns, however, was Pullman. The town was built by a big manufacturer who believed in the paternalism principle as carried out in England on the large landed estates. Pullman was built on an open prairie land lying south of Chicago. In five years a fair-sized industrial town had risen, with wide streets and shade trees, well-built houses and sloping green lawns. There were shops and stores, a hotel, a bank, theater and library and recreation grounds, all of which were under the patronage of the Pullman Company, which owned all the land. The people lived in the houses, they attended to the business and enjoyed the few amusements, but they were never permitted to leave the town. The people were indebted to the house of Pullman. The city, after all, did not belong to them, and in due course they became discontented.
A well-known professor described the town as feudalistic. After this it was a short time before the town was annexed by Chicago, and the employees of the big train company asserted their independence of the house of Pullman by a strike. The last vestige of control was taken from the plant in 1898, when the Illinois Supreme Court decided that the company's charter did not include the holding and disposing of real estate other than that required by its business.

Cincinnati is also the center of a little city. Norwood, for example, is rather exclusive suburb of the Ohio city, was suddenly chosen by several large factories as the place to erect plants and establish homes for the wealthy residents, however, were not impressed with the need for a town home, and discouraged all attempts to build in real estate. As a result, the majority of the factory hands still live in Cincinnati, journeying back and forth daily, but in spite of this has grown from a population of 6,000 to 16,000.

Other Ohio Plant-Towns.
Ivoryville, the home of a large soap factory, is an offshoot of Cincinnati, as is also the suburb of Oakley. Here a half dozen companies, each with a large factory, have built a town of their own. They have established co-operative power plants for distributing light, heat, water, compressed air, steam and pressure for fire protection systems. Each company pays for the exact amount of service it requires. Very few of the operatives live in Oakley; most of them residing in the crowded sections of Cincinnati, and some in the Kentucky towns across the river. No effort has been made to induce them to live within walking distance of the factories—which is an economic necessity in most instances.

While in most industrial towns the operators are encouraged to buy their own homes, such a course is not advisable when the town is dependent upon one industry. If anything should happen to that one industry, it would destroy the company's homes, and the workers would be left without a home and a means of livelihood.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all industrial towns is Gary. Ten years ago a certain corporation which has made an impressive reputation in the manufacture of steel, bought several acres in a wilderness of sand dunes and scrub oak at the southern end of Lake Michigan. In three years this wilderness had grown into an active town of 12,000 inhabitants, with a plant that employed over 14,000 men. There were sidewalks, a sewer system, electric lights, two banks and three newspapers added to the dignity of its business district; a harbor added to the value of its port; there were six hotels, two public schools and many churches. Now Gary has a population of 60,000. And if you wish to encounter the hatred of the Garyites, just intimate that Gary is a satellite of Chicago.

No Municipal Plan Followed.
But in spite of Gary's prosperity, she is a town with a well-built town. In its efforts to build hurriedly the housing facilities of its employees, or, in fact, any of its conditions which go toward making a successful civic community. For months many of the operatives lived in crude structures balanced on stilts in land that was too swampy to afford solid foundation. The town was laid out on the ancient checker-board system, with no diagonal streets providing short cuts, for the operative walking back and forth from the factory to his home. Very little municipal plan was followed at all, but the officials of the plant as members of the Commercial Club of Chicago, contributed handsomely to the fund raised to replan that city. Yet to-day Gary is facing a splendid industrial future. She is to be a second Pittsburg, say her citizens.

Thus the factory is bringing wealth to the country, but it is criticized for its methods. The Gary plant is scored for neglecting its obligations toward its employees, and on the other hand, the Pullman Company, when it attempted the paternal policy, the best industrial town is the one that brings its employees to live in it, provides them with adequate housing facilities and opportunities for advancement. Factory officials are coming to realize that these are the circumstances which promote the highest efficiency, and now the Pullman Company, and architects in building their cities.

Magnetic Artificial Hands.
Scientists and inventors in every country are now working on devices for soldiers maimed in the war. An electro-magnetic hand has been devised for the armless man which will enable him to do almost any of the tasks he was accustomed to perform before his injury. The member ends in a pit, or bell-shaped magnet, which can be adjusted to bring the face of the hand into any desired position. The pit magnet is connected with an electric current by means of a screw plug. The magnet grasps all iron objects, and the hand can be lifted or moved in any desired position. The shape of the tool need not be altered, as the magnet can grasp it in any place. A carpenter can use his old wooden plane by having a small steel plate set in the top, upon which the magnet can attach itself.

Poisoning the Lead-Pencil.
School physicians have recently decided that school lead-pencils may do deadly work as disseminators of disease germs. The lead-pencils for an entire room are usually in the charge of the teacher and are distributed when they are needed for class work. Children habitually moisten the pencils in their mouths, a practice more unsanitary than the use of the old-fashioned slate cleaned with saliva. It is now proposed to have the pencils fumigated daily with formaldehyde gas and a small fumigator has been designed for that purpose. The fumigator is the size of a one-burner gas hot-plate. The top will hold fifty pencils. They are set in place and the fumigator is turned on for fifteen minutes, which renders them absolutely sterile.

United States.
["Washington Wants the United Confederate Veterans," headline in The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Mar. 14.]
Bring hither the old, gray soldiers.
The soldiers who wore the gray.
Bring them on to our fair White City,
The Washington of to-day!

Bring them, to meet as